

# Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXX.—NO. 4.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1897.

PRICE, 3 CENTS

## Colic Pain-Killer

AND ITS CURE  
TO THE EDITOR—I have an absolute remedy for Colic. By its timely use thousands of horses have been already permanently cured. So positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to send two bottles free to those of your readers who have Colic, Throat, Bronchitis or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Since Jan. 1, 1897, I have cured more than 100 cases of Colic, Throat, Bronchitis or Lung Trouble, and I am sure that I can cure yours. Write me at once. My address is: T. A. SLOCUM, M. D., 183 Pearl St., New York.

THE EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT OF THIS PAPER GUARANTEE THE GENUINENESS OF THIS REMEDY.

### Time Table.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R.  
DELAWARE DIVISION  
On and after January 23, 1897, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTH PARD.

	P.A.	P.H.	P.M.	P.H.	P.M.	P.H.	P.M.
Philadelphia	7:20	10:30	10:40	10:50	11:00	11:10	11:20
Baltimore	8:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00	12:10	12:20
Wilmington	8:18	11:04	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00
Cambridge	8:20	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00
New Castle	8:20	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00
State Road	8:20	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00
Seaford	8:20	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00
Porter	8:20	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00
Kirkwood	8:20	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00
Delmar	8:20	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00
Georgetown	8:20	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00
Washington	8:20	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00
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## The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING  
Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware  
PICKENDRE DOWNS, JR.  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR  
Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter  
MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JAN. 23, 1897

### OUR GOVERNOR.

Having known Hon. E. W. Tunnell for twenty-five years and (part of that time when he was Clerk of the Peace of Sussex County) seeing him almost every day, we do not remember to have heard an unkind word of him. Naturally of a kind and genial disposition he has cultivated those characteristics and he has hosts of personal friends of all parties who wish him and his administration of affairs the greatest success. His political opponents were men of the same high character and the campaign for the chief executive office of Delaware was unusually free of personalities. Mr. Tunnell enters upon a new field, one that tests men's firmness, to withstand the appeals of partisanship. He was appointed Clerk of the Peace upon the death of Nathaniel Hickman and protested against the appointment when Governor Sickles and his fellow justices turned to him as the successor of Mr. Hickman. It is understood that he has not sought the office of Governor, though twice a candidate and not unkindly nor unappreciative of the honors it bestows. The office has sought the man and it is a real pleasure to enter into and express the opinion of the full fitness of a political opponent for the office to which the people have called him. And we believe it was the masses rather than the politicians in his party that nominated Mr. Tunnell. It is because of nominations by the politicians that the TRANSCRIPT feels called upon so often to offer criticism.

Governor Tunnell commends himself to the people of the State in his inaugural. So often public men give utterance to platitudes which the initiated fully understand are intended only to tickle the ear. We believe the Governor means exactly what he advises since it accords with his past life, public and private, when he says to the General Assembly: "I advise that you refrain from what is purely partisan legislation, if such should be pressed upon you. Such legislation, in no way creditable or beneficial to the State, should not receive favorable consideration by you." While promising to hold to the Jeffersonian principles in making appointments the Governor says: "If I may be called upon to fill vacancies, or to make appointments in our judiciary, I shall be governed by my general knowledge, information and belief respecting the ability, integrity, legal attainments, and fitness of the person or persons who may be urged therefor, independent of political consideration." A non-partisan judiciary would be welcomed by the people of this State in the present political condition of affairs. If Governor Tunnell is called upon to make judicial appointments we believe his efforts will be in this direction.

Since the TRANSCRIPT criticized Governor Watson in the dual capacity which he undertook to fill at the beginning of his term at the solicitation of partisans and against his own judgment it is with pleasure that we commend his administration of the office to which he was called under trying circumstances. We believe now as we believed on May 9th, 1895, that Wm. T. Watson was the real Governor of Delaware and not merely an Acting Governor, a farce kept up by partisan papers since for political effect, and that he was not State Senator with legislative powers. His administration has been commendable and his appointments, especially of the more important officers, have been good. In the naming of partisan officials such as registrars, &c., he followed the advice of politicians and named some men who were unfitted, unfair and unjust. He was independent in a great measure, so much so that the politicians did not select for him a full term, but his independence has left him fewer enemies in his own party than have most governors.

### DICKEY OUSTED.

One cannot but admire a brave fighter though in a bad cause. To John T. Dickey belongs much of the success of the Democratic party in this county and State as a whole. His methods have been chiefly against the Republicans hence he has been honored and favored with office. Last November when seven Representatives were voted for in this county the Republicans and Union Republicans united on one man—Mr. J. Frank Ellison and he received some two thousand more votes than any other for that branch of the ticket. The Republicans had been united could have elected their whole ticket but Mr. Addicks put up a second ticket, thus dividing the vote and the Democrats were thus the next highest. But six of them could be elected, however, since Mr. Ellison was the seventh or rather the first man. On the morning of the election the question was which of the seven is the lowest and is defeated. Dickey joined forces with Willard Salisbury and though the unofficial vote said Mr. Dickey was the lowest, the vote when returned by the inspectors said Mr. Dickey had over ten thousand votes and Mr. Cheate, an anti-Salisbury man, was defeated. Hence the contest: It was a bitter fight and at the last Chairman Hazel said Mr. Dickey came with tears in his eyes begging that the ballot boxes should not be opened since twenty-five or more Democrats would there be shown as criminals against the election laws. The tears of the man who had done so much for his party availed nothing and he was turned out by the men who in the past have profited by his work but who now hoped to profit more by his absence from the senatorial caucus. With clearing eyes he can cast a look backwards and behold the sad faces of the men who by the unmaking of Dickey made a Kenney, Mr. Dickey is not the only man ousted.

## The Teachers' Round Table

Conducted by A. R. SPAIN, Highlands, Del.  
All teachers and friends of Education in New Castle County and the teachers of Kent and Sussex are invited to take seats.

[All persons who take an interest in this column should send their names and address for enrollment.]  
No teacher can afford to be unacquainted with such men as Froebel, Pestalozzi and Horace Mann. This week the members of the Round Table have the pleasure of reading a short sketch of the first one of these great educators who have done so much for education.

Miss Parquhar states at the beginning of her paper that little children should be taught to love and honor the "father of the Kindergarten," but I feel quite sure that some teachers do not know what Froebel did for education.  
Miss Parquhar has given the members of the Round Table an excellent article on Froebel, and I trust that it will be of help to every teacher who reads it.  
Who will write articles on Pestalozzi and Horace Mann for this column?

FREDERICK FROEBEL.  
Frederick Froebel, a man of whom every child should know to love and honor, was born in Germany April 21, 1798, and died June 21, 1852. His life was one devoted to the welfare of mankind by the undertaking of an educational reform.  
Before he was a year old his mother died leaving Frederick and his four brothers. His father, a pastor whose parish was very large, had little time to devote to his infant son, the care of whom consequently rested upon the servants and his brothers, and the child grew to manhood almost a stranger to him.  
When Frederick was about four years old, his father married again. The step-mother was loving and kind to him for a time, but as soon as she had a son of her own, Frederick was again left to the care of his brothers. His father with great difficulty taught him to read, but, becoming discouraged, he never attempted to instruct him in anything else. The only direct education he received until he was ten years old consisted mainly of learning Bible texts and hymns at the village school for girls.  
The greater part of his early life was spent in the woods with flowers and birds of which he was passionately fond. At the age of ten he went to Stadt Ilm to live with his mother's brother, where he stayed for four years. Here he was perfectly happy with so many play fellows at the town school which he attended. He was a dreamy child and cared little for books and formal instruction, especially since the lessons seemed so disconnected, and at the end of four years he had not acquired as much as might have been expected, but had learned to love and reverence his uncle and had made great progress in the study of nature.

As his father could not afford to send him to a university, he entered on a two years' apprenticeship to a forester. During this time he devoted every spare moment to study, doing his best work in the studies of nature and mathematics. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship he entered the University at Jena. Here he was dissatisfied. The course of study had no inner connection, and because of his poor preparation, it was difficult for him to succeed; besides he was not suited to this kind of life, as he was constantly searching for and speculating on unity and divergence as the relation of nature to its parts. At the end of a year and a half, for the want of means, he left Jena and went to farming, but he was soon called home to his father with whom he remained until the old man's death which occurred in about four months, February, 1852. In this time each seemed to realize more fully what the other was. Froebel recognized in the stern old father noble, self-sacrificing endeavor and fully appreciated him.  
His uncle having died and left him a small inheritance, he determined to take a course in architecture in the "Frankfurt Model School," but instead of entering as a student, he accepted a position as a teacher at the advice and request of the Principal who seemed to see his ability. The impression made upon him as he taught his first class of boys, ranging from nine to eleven years, is well expressed in his own words: "It seemed as if I had found something I had never known, but always longed for, always missed; as if my life had at last discovered its native element. I felt as happy as the fish in the water, the bird in the air." He then began his search for a method of instructing children. He soon discovered that the method of instruction should not be governed merely by the laws of the subject to be taught, but by the laws of the development of the human mind as well, and that care should be taken to give the child the proper advancement in work which the stage in his development requires.

He now commenced the study of Pestalozzi and his methods, spending his vacation at Yverdon. He was delighted, puzzled and displeased. He felt the power of Pestalozzi's method, but he felt that he received little help as Pestalozzi could not tell him nothing of his plans and object, except to try them for himself, as they worked admirably.

Resigning his position at Frankfurt in order that he might carry his investigation further, he undertook the care of three boys whom he took to Yverdon, where they lived in close connection with Pestalozzi for two years. Here he received great inspiration by the associations and through the games and excursions, but he received no definite idea and missed the unity and connectedness that he was seeking and so loved. He attended for a time the Universities at Gottingen and Berlin. It was while at the latter that he conceived fully the idea of the one law underlying all things.  
In 1816 he opened a school at Grunheim with only five boys, Froebel's nephews; but a the school increased he moved it to Keilhau. In September 1818, he married Henrietta Wilhelmina Holmeister of whom he says "a lady with a like love of nature and of child hood as my own, and a like high and earnest conception of education." It was while at Keilhau that he wrote his "Education of Man" in which he sets forth his principles of education. The school was conducted on the principle of a large family with Froebel at the head. There was perfect harmony and peace everywhere. All loved and honored the principal, causing such obedience and attention that no severe discipline was necessary. There was no distinction made in regard to wealth and station in life, but all played and worked together as brothers. Although their games were full of joy and freedom there were always laws by which they were governed which all were bound to respect, even the teachers, one or more of whom usually participated in the play. But Froebel's greatest achievement was to be made in the founding of the Kindergarten. Leaving this school in charge of a competent teacher he went to Burgdorf, where thirty years before Pestalozzi had worked, and established an orphanage. It was while working here with the little children that he became convinced that until the

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No teacher can afford to be unacquainted with such men as Froebel, Pestalozzi and Horace Mann. This week the members of the Round Table have the pleasure of reading a short sketch of the first one of these great educators who have done so much for education.

Miss Parquhar states at the beginning of her paper that little children should be taught to love and honor the "father of the Kindergarten," but I feel quite sure that some teachers do not know what Froebel did for education.  
Miss Parquhar has given the members of the Round Table an excellent article on Froebel, and I trust that it will be of help to every teacher who reads it.  
Who will write articles on Pestalozzi and Horace Mann for this column?

FREDERICK FROEBEL.  
Frederick Froebel, a man of whom every child should know to love and honor, was born in Germany April 21, 1798, and died June 21, 1852. His life was one devoted to the welfare of mankind by the undertaking of an educational reform.  
Before he was a year old his mother died leaving Frederick and his four brothers. His father, a pastor whose parish was very large, had little time to devote to his infant son, the care of whom consequently rested upon the servants and his brothers, and the child grew to manhood almost a stranger to him.  
When Frederick was about four years old, his father married again. The step-mother was loving and kind to him for a time, but as soon as she had a son of her own, Frederick was again left to the care of his brothers. His father with great difficulty taught him to read, but, becoming discouraged, he never attempted to instruct him in anything else. The only direct education he received until he was ten years old consisted mainly of learning Bible texts and hymns at the village school for girls.  
The greater part of his early life was spent in the woods with flowers and birds of which he was passionately fond. At the age of ten he went to Stadt Ilm to live with his mother's brother, where he stayed for four years. Here he was perfectly happy with so many play fellows at the town school which he attended. He was a dreamy child and cared little for books and formal instruction, especially since the lessons seemed so disconnected, and at the end of four years he had not acquired as much as might have been expected, but had learned to love and reverence his uncle and had made great progress in the study of nature.

As his father could not afford to send him to a university, he entered on a two years' apprenticeship to a forester. During this time he devoted every spare moment to study, doing his best work in the studies of nature and mathematics. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship he entered the University at Jena. Here he was dissatisfied. The course of study had no inner connection, and because of his poor preparation, it was difficult for him to succeed; besides he was not suited to this kind of life, as he was constantly searching for and speculating on unity and divergence as the relation of nature to its parts. At the end of a year and a half, for the want of means, he left Jena and went to farming, but he was soon called home to his father with whom he remained until the old man's death which occurred in about four months, February, 1852. In this time each seemed to realize more fully what the other was. Froebel recognized in the stern old father noble, self-sacrificing endeavor and fully appreciated him.  
His uncle having died and left him a small inheritance, he determined to take a course in architecture in the "Frankfurt Model School," but instead of entering as a student, he accepted a position as a teacher at the advice and request of the Principal who seemed to see his ability. The impression made upon him as he taught his first class of boys, ranging from nine to eleven years, is well expressed in his own words: "It seemed as if I had found something I had never known, but always longed for, always missed; as if my life had at last discovered its native element. I felt as happy as the fish in the water, the bird in the air." He then began his search for a method of instructing children. He soon discovered that the method of instruction should not be governed merely by the laws of the subject to be taught, but by the laws of the development of the human mind as well, and that care should be taken to give the child the proper advancement in work which the stage in his development requires.

He now commenced the study of Pestalozzi and his methods, spending his vacation at Yverdon. He was delighted, puzzled and displeased. He felt the power of Pestalozzi's method, but he felt that he received little help as Pestalozzi could not tell him nothing of his plans and object, except to try them for himself, as they worked admirably.

Resigning his position at Frankfurt in order that he might carry his investigation further, he undertook the care of three boys whom he took to Yverdon, where they lived in close connection with Pestalozzi for two years. Here he received great inspiration by the associations and through the games and excursions, but he received no definite idea and missed the unity and connectedness that he was seeking and so loved. He attended for a time the Universities at Gottingen and Berlin. It was while at the latter that he conceived fully the idea of the one law underlying all things.  
In 1816 he opened a school at Grunheim with only five boys, Froebel's nephews; but a the school increased he moved it to Keilhau. In September 1818, he married Henrietta Wilhelmina Holmeister of whom he says "a lady with a like love of nature and of child hood as my own, and a like high and earnest conception of education." It was while at Keilhau that he wrote his "Education of Man" in which he sets forth his principles of education. The school was conducted on the principle of a large family with Froebel at the head. There was perfect harmony and peace everywhere. All loved and honored the principal, causing such obedience and attention that no severe discipline was necessary. There was no distinction made in regard to wealth and station in life, but all played and worked together as brothers. Although their games were full of joy and freedom there were always laws by which they were governed which all were bound to respect, even the teachers, one or more of whom usually participated in the play. But Froebel's greatest achievement was to be made in the founding of the Kindergarten. Leaving this school in charge of a competent teacher he went to Burgdorf, where thirty years before Pestalozzi had worked, and established an orphanage. It was while working here with the little children that he became convinced that until the

nursery had been reformed there would be no proper foundation for education. In 1835, he went back to Germany and established an institution for little children at Blankenburg. Soon after this his wife died, which proved a severe blow to Froebel, but which caused him to plunge deeper in his work. Teachers came here to be trained for this work of teaching little children who, after leaving him, established like schools in other places. He could not decide what to do with this institution, but one day, when he was out walking, he exclaimed "Eureka! Kindergarten shall the institute be called!" In a few years, however, from lack of means and bad management, the Blankenburg Kindergarten was given up. About this time Froebel published the "Mutter und Kose-Lieder" which is a book of songs and pictures for the mother and little children.

"The Education of Man" had been written for the mothers but seemed to be beyond their comprehension, so he wrote the "Mutter und Kose-Lieder" for the purpose of simplifying and making his methods plainer to them.  
In 1839, by the aid of Baroness Bertha von Marenholtz-Barlow, he succeeded in opening a College of Training for Kindergarten Teachers at Marienthal, a country-seat. Here he was assisted by Louise Levin whom he afterwards married. By some misunderstanding as to Froebel's religious belief a decree was issued that no Kindergarten could be established in the Prussian State. Although this misunderstanding was attempted to be rectified, the decree lasted for several years. Froebel's last public work was a lecture, delivered at a conference of teachers on "Natural Science Teaching." Here he was listened to with great respect and given three hearty cheers. On his return home he was taken to his bed which he never left. During his last illness he was quiet and happy and took great delight in flowers. He died saying, "God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, Amen."

In the death of Froebel, children lost a true friend and benefactor but with him his principles of child culture did not die, but have lived and grown. The Kindergarten, child garden, is a place for the cultivation of plants and flowers. Like the flowers the children must have the proper environment and care. In the care of a plant the object is to obtain proper growth with flowers and fruit; in the care of the child the true object is to obtain proper growth and the ripened fruit of character. To obtain this the child must receive a threefold development, physical, mental and moral. As exercise causes growth, to obtain true growth the child must be exercised in every possible way. In every child there is a natural tendency for good and it remains with the one in whose care the child is placed to direct it so that the good will prevail rather than the evil. In all things there is unity and this the child should be taught to realize. Underlying all things is one law, one unseen power which governs. The child may be shown this through nature. He sees the plants and flowers, learns the necessity of the rain and sun, and feels that some unseen cause produces it.

Self-activity and symbolism are two of Froebel's important principles. By self-activity he means that at all times, the entire being should be active. It implies doing as well as seeing in their widest sense. Through symbols the child learns to distinguish him self from all else and to recognize in himself an individual being. Froebel, as Pestalozzi thought the mother should begin at once to direct the baby wisely and to lead it into the right path; but, unlike Pestalozzi he does not leave the entire education of the child to its mother, realizing the need of companionship for its broadening and proper education and so he has given us the Kindergarten which connects closely with the home.

### MARY ANN PARQUHAR.

Public Sale.  
SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1897.—C. J. Vandegriff, administrator of G. G. Smith, deceased, will sell the personal property at St. Georges at 10.30 a. m.  
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10th.—Entire stock of farming implements, household and kitchen furniture on Samuel Derrison farm on road leading from Taylor's Bridge to Collins Beach by John Regener, D. P. Hutchison, auctioneer.  
THURSDAY, FEB. 18th.—Public Sale of Stock, Farm Implements, &c., by Wm. Taylor on his farm two miles west of Middletown. Mr. James Collins lives on the farm and has resided there for many years. L. W. Stillham & Son, auctioneers.  
TUESDAY, FEB. 16th.—Public sale of Personal Property of M. G. Hutchison one mile east of Townsend on the road leading from Ginn's corner to Noxentown mill, D. P. Hutchison, auctioneer.  
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23d.—Stock and Farming Implements on the farm leading from Clayton to Dulany's, one and a half miles west of St. Georges, by Jacob L. Kenagy, D. P. Hutchison, auctioneer.

KENT COUNTY.  
The Farmers' Institute of Kent county will be held at Felton Wednesday, January 27. There will be two sessions, one at 10 o'clock, p. m., and the other at 7 o'clock, p. m. Miss Anna Barrows will deliver addresses on "Cooking."

OLD SUSSEX.  
Sheriff Crow, of Philadelphia, has appointed Walter Pennell, formerly of Milford, as his chief deputy, at the handsome salary of \$6,000 per annum.

MY MARYLAND.  
John E. Ferguson, of Cecil, died suddenly Sunday afternoon of apoplexy, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was a former member of voters.  
Thos. McKelvey, a farmer near Elkton, last week killed a raccoon found robbing his hen roost; it weighed seventeen and three quarter pounds.  
Mrs. Fannie Dougherty of Cecil county was born on Christmas day 1838, was converted on Christmas day 1873, was married on Christmas day 1886, and died at her home on Christmas day 1896.—Perryville Record.

There is not water enough in any mill pond in Talbot county to run a wheel, and the proprietors of water mills are putting in steam. Half the surface wells are dry and others furnish but little water.  
Kent County oysterman complain that they are not making money enough to pay expense. The dry season is one cause of oyster failure, also the water being charged with rot and being fatal to the oysters. One prominent oysterman declared that he had never known it to fail that when the refuse dredged from certain basins of Baltimore is dumped on the Chesapeake, that oysters on the Eastern Shore of the bay along the Kent shore are seriously affected.

Married.  
CARPENTER—PRICE.  
A quiet wedding was celebrated in the Port Penn Presbyterian Church, Thursday afternoon, Jan. 21 at 2 o'clock, the contracting parties being Miss Helen Price, of Delaware City, formerly of Port Penn and Mr. William Carpenter, also of Port Penn. Rev. O. A. Gillingham performed the ceremony. Messrs. Wm. G. Lockwood, of Middletown and Wm. McMullen, were the ushers.

## WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 18, 1897.  
Determining that there should be no dull season was half the battle. We did that long ago, and the mid-winter selling now-a-days is greater than was the old time selling of the brisker months. Our Public reaps the benefit.

Great lots of worthy merchandise are being distributed these winter days at prices never matched for lowness. Conditions are bad that drive prices below the profit-line for producers, but they are turned to your fullest advantage here.  
Never mind the calendar, never mind Mrs. Grundy. Buying time is when money buys most—right now. Buying place is where money buys most of real worth—at Wanamaker's.

Dress ABNORMALLY little prices for Dress Goods—and the fabrics are almost as staple as muslins. This is capitalization time for makers, who need money for fresh ventures. Goods have no quotable value if kept in stock-rooms. Counting cost of production there's loss on all the yards we sell. But there is possible profit in the work of the spindles that these released dollars will set a-flying.



- 50c from \$1—Two-toned Fancy Suiting.
- 50c from \$1—Two-color Fancy Cheviot.
- 50c from \$1—46 in. Diagonal Homespun.
- 50c from \$1—47 in. Armure Cheviot.
- 50c from \$1—Fancy Cheviot Frieze.
- 60c from \$1.25—50 in. Iridescent Diagonal Homespun.
- 60c from \$1.25—50 in. all-wool Frieze (changeable).
- 60c from \$1—44 in. all-wool Jacquard.
- 60c from \$1.25—Two-toned Fancy Jacquard.
- 60c from \$1.25—Ziz-zag Frieze Novelty.
- 75c from \$1.75—45 in. Mohair-striped Novelty.
- 75c from \$1.75—48 in. Bouretted Novelty.
- 75c from \$1.50—46 in. Silk-mixed Suiting.
- 75c from \$1.75—46 in. Bouretted Fancy Cheviot.
- 75c from \$1.75—46 in. Multi-color Boucle Cheviot.

BLACK DRESS GOODS—  
87½c from 50c.—45 in. All-wool Crepon. The original crepon design and very desirable.  
37½c from 50c.—42 in. All-wool Cheviot; good weight.  
50c. from 75c.—42 in. Rough-stripe Cheviot-mohair Boucle.  
65c from \$1—45 in. Mohair Sicilian; medium-weight; high luster.  
75c from \$1—45 in. Plain Mohair; exceptional fine weave and very high luster.  
75c from \$1.75—50 in. Diagonal Cheviot, from one of the best French manufacturers.  
\$1 from \$1.50—42 in. Camel's-hair Cheviot. Has Lupin's name on it.  
\$1 from \$1.50—42 in. Mohair-and-wool Figured Goods; all imported.  
\$2 from \$3.50—46 in. Silk-and-wool Novelties; silk figures on canvas ground.

Down DOWN QUILTS are luxurious—all of them were until competition for cheapness drove all thoughts of luxury away. Then we bade the quilt makers good-bye and started our own factory.

The sateen does not shed the down, and the down is odorless. A shortcoming in either direction entitles you to a new quilt—freely; with no quibbling.  
And the price for the good Quilts is less than you ever paid for the poor—  
\$3.50  
And the sateen is the handsomest and best of the American made.

Men's WINTER footwear to be comfortable in; winter footwear to be entirely satisfactory with winter footwear at a price to set the men of Philadelphia talking—and buying.  
RUSSET SHOES  
PATENT LEATHER SHOES  
ENAMELED LEATHER SHOES  
\$5 Shoes at \$3  
Six lines of russet shoes and three lines of enameled leather shoes went on sale last week at the reduced price.

To-day three lines of Patent-leather Shoes are added.  
In all, twelve sorts to choose from. Some have heavy double soles; some are lined with calfskin.  
Two losses lead to the price—maker's and ours. Good business, though, and good fortune for the actual workmen who made the shoes and for you. All of the lines have been offered at \$3.90, but that was with only the maker's loss. Now add ours—or do you subtract it?  
JOHN WANAMAKER.

G. W. INGRAM, Middletown. S. M. ENOS, Odessa.

Ingram & Enos, AUCTIONEERS.

Are prepared to call sales of Real Estate Personal Property, &c., and guarantee to give satisfaction.  
Call on or address, for terms, &c., either. All business will receive prompt attention.

"FAST APPEARANCES ARE OED TO BE EVERY-thing. I don't put all my faith into this sayin'; I think Oysters and Klams, for instance, will bear looking into."—Josh Billings.

Not only the Oysters at what the people of Middletown have so long known as "RICE'S Stand" will "bear looking into" but "every-thing to be found in this

## BRIGHT NEW STORE

which has been refitted, refurnished and restocked by

Harry Jones, and he invites a thorough inspection, a "looking into" as Josh Billings says. The

CONFECTIONS ARE FRESH comprising Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Raisins, Nuts, Confectionary, etc., especial attention to

ICE CREAM which will be sold by the plate or in quantity Your purchases will not be complete without something from the New Store at the old stand.

HARRY JONES. Mrs. E. B. RICE, Superintendent.

## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Monthly Illustrated Edited by ALBERT SHAW

"If only one magazine can be taken, we would suggest the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, as covering more ground than any other magazine."—Board of Library Commissioners of New Hampshire, 1896.

THIS magazine is, in its contributed and departmental features, what its readers, who include the most noted names of the English-speaking world, are pleased to call "absolutely up to date," "thoroughly abreast of the times," "invaluable," and "indispensable." It is profusely illustrated with timely portraits, views, and cartoons. Its original articles are of immediate interest, by the best authorities on their respective subjects. The Editor's "Progress of the World" gives a clear, rightly proportioned view of the history of the human race during the current month. The "Leading Articles of the Month" present the important parts of the best magazine articles that have been written in every part of the world. The newest and most important books are carefully reviewed. Indexes, chronological records, and other departments complete the certainty that the reader of the Review or Reviews will miss nothing of great significance that is said or written or done throughout the world.

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## Little Money for Big Bundles

The grim consciousness that you could pay a great deal more for the same article we offer you ought to make our bargains stand out like Cameos. For whenever you can pay more it ought to make you happier that we sell you for less.

### DRY GOODS.

Fruit of the Loom Muslin, yard wide, 7 cents the yard instead of 10 cents.  
Hill Muslin, yard wide, 6 cents the yard instead of 9 cents.  
Ready Made Sheets 8x90 inches, hemstitched, made of Utica Muslin, 46 cents.  
Heavy Unbleached Muslin, 90 inches wide, 19 cents the yard, worth 25 cents.  
2000 yards Appleton A Sheet Muslin, in remnants of 5 to 15 yards in piece, one yard wide, one of the best muslins made and sold at 8c a yard, here at 5 cents the yard. No more after this lot.

### TABLE DAMASK.

Good Heavy all Pure Linen Cream Table Damask 56 inches wide and worth 35c to 40c the yard, here at 25 cents.

### LINING AND NOTIONS.

The best only standard sizes and lengths, at prices lower than trash sells for. Rustle Taffeta Lining, 7c the yard instead of 10c. Velvet Skirt Binding, 4 yards 8c. Scissors, 6 inches, 5c the pair. Best English Pins 3c paper instead of 10c. Common English Pins 1c paper instead of 5c. Cotton Tape, white and black, all widths, 1c piece. DeLongHooksand, Eyes 8c card of a dozen. Kid Hair Curlers 5c and 8c dozen. Needles, Smith's, 30 paper of 25 needles. Ladies' Fine Black Cashmere Gloves 19c pair, the 25c kind.

### LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS.

Cost not considered, it's a case of Cut in Price deep enough to force you to buy. For instance, Ladies' Fine Cloth Reefer, finely tailored, lined with silk and worth \$10, to go at \$5.00.  
Children's Reefers, made of Mixed Cheviot, made in latest style, worth \$2.00, to go at \$1.00.

## J. B. Messick,

REMOVAL SALE

JACOB REED'S SONS, CHESTNUT STREET—916, 918, 920, 922, Philadelphia.

Very Strong Reductions in all Departments. Many lines are selling for cost or less than cost. Suits as low as \$5. Overcoats as low as \$7.50. Especially heavy cuts in Boys' and Children's Clothing. Great opportunities in Furnishings, Hats, Shoes and Dress Details. Everything here must be sold.

## Wm. B. Sharp & Co.

FOURTH and MARKET STS. Wilmington, Del.

We close Saturday evenings at 6 o'clock.

In addition to the Crash bargains which sold so rapidly we have added the following:

Best quality Cotton Crash, 36c. All Pure Linen Crash, 50c. All Pure Linen Crash, 50c.

Genuine Russia Crash, 8c, 10c and 12½c per yard. Fine and wide.

One special lot for Saturday of Bleached German Table Linen, extra heavy quality—50c from 75c.

Satin Damask Bleached Table Linen, 70 inches wide. Special price, 88c per yard from \$1.25, with splendid Napkins to match at \$2 per doz. All of the latest patterns.

Most of the coats advertised first of the week are gone. Another lot are reduced half and some less than half. There's a fine field in our Coat room for bargains and every one new this season.

More Calicoes and Gingham at the reduced prices.

Shirtings, 3c. Dark Standards, 36c. Simpson's Best, 41c. "Delusion" Gingham, 3c. Lancaster, 5c. Best Classics, 6c.

Utica Sheets and Pillow Cases.

2 yards wide Sheets, 45c. 21 yards wide Sheets, 48c. 21 yards wide Sheets, 50c.

Finely finished and ready for use.

Pillow Cases, 14 wide, 12½c. Sheets, 21 wide, 50c. Sheets, 21 wide, 55c.

All finely hemstitched and ready for use.

## WM. B. SHARP & CO

### WHO CAN FIND IT?

There is a verse in the Bible which contains every letter in the alphabet except J, and it is said there is only one such. Who can find it? That would be a novel occupation to search it out, but think of the other rewards that must follow such an effort—gems of thought and truth to brighten and gladden life's pathway. If you try and cannot find the verse, you will be informed by making a call upon

### George G. Rowe

WEST MAIN & SCOTT STREET Middletown, Delaware,

where you will be surprised to find so many things to







